

ESTIMATIONS



**LATEST
AMERICAN AND
CONTINENTAL
SUCCESSES.**

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[314]

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY.

"THE QUANTS"

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

TO-DAY--MATINEE AT 3.30 P.M.

(SPECIAL PRICES).

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), MARCH 13TH.

THE QUANTS' REQUEST PROGRAMME.

PLAYS AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

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OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

**THE CHINA IMPORT AND
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.
SUGGESTIONS.
ESTIMATES.

FREE.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

[101]

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 23.

Police (5th Sub.)	\$ 441.00
Hongkong Football Association	
profits of match "Chinese v. Islamics" on 15/2/15	83.35
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stark	15.00
Mr. C. B. Brooke	10.00
Mr. G. H. Allen	100.00
Mr. S. H. W. Wodehouse (G. \$1)	2.18
Naval Store Office, Naval Yard	30.00
Electrical Engineers' Department, Naval Yard	19.00
Staff of Takoo Dockyard (Feb.)	521.00
Hongkong Jockey Club (21,000)	10,969.09
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Funds	
Collected by F. M. Crawford, Esq. (Feb. Sub.)	

Mr. E. H. Dutton	\$10.00
Mr. E. Graham	10.00
Mr. W. Y. Jang	10.00
Mr. C. M. Castro	2.00
Mr. A. Kum	5.00
Mr. L. Hussey (Jan. and Feb.)	20.00
Mr. A. Fraser	5.00
Anonymous	30.00

Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton, Amoy (Feb.)	
Mr. H. Calman	\$10.00
Mr. J. Gibson	10.00
Mr. G. F. Matthews	5.00
Mr. J. Noble	10.00
Mr. E. O. Sullivan	5.00
Mr. G. Wheeler	5.00
Capt. C. A. Mutton	15.00

Collected by Mr. F. A. Page Patrick, Kowloon (Feb. Sub.)	
Mr. J. Chipperfield	\$ 6
Mr. D. B. Izatt	5.00
Mr. H. C. Serimshaw	4.00
Mr. A. Crawshaw	3.00
Mr. M. Friedman	2.00
Mr. E. A. Friedrichsen	4.00
Mr. F. A. Page Patrick	10.00
Anonymous	20.00

Collected by F. M. Ellis, Esq. (Jan. and Feb.)	
Mr. Leo D'Almeida	
Castro	\$10.00
Mr. F. M. Ellis	6.00
Mr. Un Hwa Fan	4.00
Mr. Fung Kit Wing	3.00
Mr. H. G. Anderson	3.00

Collected by Mrs. B. Bustance (Feb. Sub.)	
Mr. Duncan Clark	\$ 2.00
J. A.	7.50
Mr. F. M. Crawford	5.00
Mr. G. J. Harman	5.00
Mr. Lam Tam San	3.00
Mr. E. J. Ainslie	3.00
Mr. Lam Shau Shan	3.00
Mr. F. H. Fisher	3.00
Mr. B. A. Stanford	3.00
Mr. H. E. Scriven	5.00
Mr. R. L. Bridger	3.00
Mr. J. O. England	2.00
Mr. B. W. Cornack	3.00
Mr. H. Bullock	1.50
Mr. A. E. Paine	5.00
Mr. A. H. Skelton (Aug. to Feb. Subs.)	35.00

Collected by Mr. J. J. McKay, Kowloon (Feb.)	
Mr. W. R. McKay	\$ 5.00
Miss A. I. Dickson	1.00
Miss R. C. Reid	1.00
Mr. D. McRae	1.00
Dr. J. McDonald	1.00
Dr. J. A. McBean	1.00
Miss F. H. Fargill	1.00
Mr. J. J. McKay	0.40

Collected by R. D. Harvey, Esq.	
Capt. Lousin (Feb.)	\$10.00
Mr. J. P. Scott, Hainan	20.93
H. B.	5.00
R.D. (Feb. and March Sub.)	60.00
Messrs. de Sousa & Co. (2nd Sub.)	105.93
	259.00

Already acknowledged Lists 1/22. 208,942.74

\$221,761.69

Monthly Subscriptions \$ 830.89

Already acknowledged Lists 1/22. 32,710.93

\$ 33,541.80

\$255,303.49

Less remitted to London. 22/12/14

\$17,000 at 1/9/16 \$191,438.95

Balance in hand \$ 63,866.54

N. J. STABB,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1915.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO.

The following were the results of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 28th ult. —Bukit Koman, stone crushed 5,576 tons; gold obtained 788.8 ozs.; average per ton 2.755 dwts. —Bukit Malacca, stone crushed 3,374 tons; gold obtained 310 ozs.; average per ton 1.938 dwts. Annual clean up. —Bukit Koman 586 ozs.; Bukit Malacca 168 ozs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE ENGINEER-CAPTAIN

C. G. TAYLOR, R.N.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I correct a slight mistake due to a printer's error, or possibly to carelessness on my part in writing? It was in or about 1892 that C. G. Taylor played here against the Straits; not in 1892, as stated.—Yours truly,

E. A. R.

WAR NEWS.

SAXONS AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

"KEEP YOUR BULLETS FOR THE PRUSSIAN."

Captain Armitage, Chief Constable of Southport, and now with the Worcesters at the front, writes:—"Saxons are not anxious to continue the war, for they put up a notice on their trenches, saying: 'We are Saxons; you are Anglo-Saxons. Keep your bullets for Prussians, who relieve us to-night.'"

"THEY SHOOT RIGHT UP TO THE LAST MINUTE."

The fanatical hatred against the British expressed by the German people is not displayed to the same degree by the soldiers, for both their men and their horses learnt to respect one another. Nevertheless, some of the letters found breathe the same spirit; witness this extract from one dated January 31st, 1915:—"Last week we again had a heavy scrap with the English. When anything is on I am always in it. They are to blame for everything, the yellow devils. They sit there in their trenches and shoot right up to the last minute."

DUCHESS REFUSES TO MEET KAISER.

Since the violation of Luxembourg by the Germans, the Grand Duchess has refused to leave her palace in order to avoid meeting German officers and men in the streets of the capital.

She has been visited on several occasions by the Kaiser, whom she received courteously but coldly.

"On the Kaiser's birthday," writes a Swiss lady connected with the Court, "a large motor-car drove up to the palace early in the morning, and a high officer, General C., explained to the Duchess that he had been sent by the Kaiser to ask her to visit him on his birthday. The Duchess refused the 'royal command.'"

"The officer, surprised and anxious, asked for a specific message, and the Duchess said that she preferred to remain with her people and in her palace prison in Luxembourg."

SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE ON AMERICAN OPINION.

"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH GREAT BRITAIN."

Sir Richard McBride, the Prime Minister of British Columbia, in the course of a speech in the Legislature on January 30th with reference to the war, said it had been his experience to find that the attitude of the United States was most cordial and friendly. Diplomacy and the Press might choose to manifest certain opposition to the position of the Allies, but he was convinced that the people at large were with Great Britain through and through.

The young men of the United States were showing a disposition to enlist in the battle to preserve liberty and freedom throughout the world. In his judgment there was no proof so striking of the friendliness of the United States than was furnished by the fact of the men leaving their good homes, coming to this side of the line, and enlisting. Scores of such men had already enlisted in Canadian regiments, and he was sure that countless numbers would be forthcoming when the necessity arose.

Despite the German affiliations of one section of the country, there was a growing feeling that the United States should stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in the great world crisis.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

PRETEXT FOR ILL-USAGE.

Fresh evidence is being continually received not only of cases of harsh treatment of British prisoners in Germany, but of the fact that the victims are being asked to believe that their sufferings are the consequence of the ill-treatment to which German prisoners in England are subjected.

We have received from a private source, says *The Times*, a letter relating the case of an English lady at Dresden, who has lived in Germany for over 20 years, and of her son, who is described as having been brought up in that country and as being "practically a German." At the outbreak of war he was at once interned. He is now seriously ill, but receives inadequate medical treatment, on the apparent ground that German prisoners in England are being hardly used.

Writing to a friend, the lady says:—"It is very good of you to ask me to come, but I can't leave my son under present circumstances. He is ill and suffering, and I may very probably never see him again, but I could not bear him to think I deserted him for my own comfort or safety. We are not allowed to do much for them or to send them anything beyond the barest necessities and very little money. It is all because the English are so cruel and inhuman to the German prisoners, and our poor people are made to suffer for it."

Is there no means of helping us? Some of our people are quite poor and stand alone without anyone to send them anything. The camp is in a damp and swampy country; but we must not complain, for the papers tell us the English treat the Germans far worse."

Independent neutral testimony has conclusively established the fact that German prisoners in this country are thoroughly well treated in every way. In order to secure corresponding treatment for British prisoners, the British Government has asked the United States Government to submit to the German Government a definite scheme under which American officials would be in permanent touch with the commandants of the various camps and, through them, with committees formed from among the prisoners, with a view to improving their condition.

YACHTING.

RACES IN AID OF BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, assisted by the Corinthian Yacht Club and motor-boats races for valuable prizes donated will take place on Saturday, 27th instant, and Monday, 5th April, for which entrance fees will be charged, the proceeds to be given to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The following is the programme for 27th instant:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
COURSE:—Lyceum Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Lyceum Beacon (S). Distance, 10.1 miles. Preparatory gun 2.15 p.m. Starting gun 2.20 p.m. Entrance fee, \$10.

ONE DESIGN R.H.Y.C.—HEYWARD HAYS AND GALE CLASS, C.Y.C.
COURSE:—Lyceum Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rock (S). Distance, 8.1 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Entrance fee, \$5.

The programme arranged for Monday, 5th April, is as follows:—

CRUISERS.
COURSE:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (P), Mark Boat Lai Chau Kok (S), Trocas Rock (S), North Fairway Buoy (P). Distance, 13 miles. Preparatory gun 10.55 a.m. Starting gun 11 a.m. Entrance fee, \$10.

HANDICAP CLASS, ONE DESIGN CLASS, HEYWARD-HAYS CLASS AND GALE CLASS (LADIES' RACE).
COURSE:—Channel Rock (P), Kowloon Rock (P). Distance, 4.1 miles. Preparatory gun 2.55 p.m. Starting gun 3 p.m. No entrance fee.

MOTOR BOATS.
COURSE:—Yet to be decided upon. Preparatory gun 3.25 p.m. Starting gun 3.30 p.m. Entrance fee, \$5.

As the entrance fees are being handed over to the Belgian Consul for charitable purposes, the combined Yacht Club Committees look forward to the hearty support and co-operation of all yachtsmen in the Colony.

Handicaps will be announced at an early date.

The starting and finishing line for each event will be an imaginary line drawn between the Flag Staff at the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and a mark-boat moored well out in the stream.

Post entries will be received by Mr. D. K. Blair, Hon. Secretary, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and Mr. A. D. Gee, Hon. Secretary, Corinthian Yacht Club, for yachts, while the entries for the motor-boats are to be sent to Mr. C. H. Wilson, care of Robertson, Wilson & Co. Bonousfield Arcade, not later than 23rd inst.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1771 Pte. C. C. Boyd to Scouts Co. No. 1772 Pte. N. Macintyre to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.
2.—Sapper H. H. Scott is granted leave of absence from 1st March, 1915, to 1st March, 1916.

PARADES.
3.—Parades for Saturday, 13th instant: Nil.

DETAIL.
4.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Weall. Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Lowick. To furnish Guard:—

7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow: Scouts Company.
7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 20th inst.: H.K.V.R.

AT MOUNT AUSTIN BARRACKS.
7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow: No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section, M.G. Co.

13th to 20th instant: H.K.V.R. G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

UNIFORMS.—Members who are not already in possession of a second uniform and who are on duty with their Companies will be given an order on "Noordin" for a tunic and shorts upon application to Sergeant-Major Higby.

Caps will be issued to members doing duty with their Companies as soon as they can be provided.

MAIN AND PEAK GUARDS.—The members of B Co. not for duty at Headquarters (Kennedy Road) will do orders of the 6th instant will be on duty at Mt. Austin during the week commencing March 27th.

PROMOTION.—Pte. A. Edwards to be Corporal in the Signalling Section.

POSTINGS.—Pte. H. Humphreys to Co. A Section 3.
Pte. A. M. Clark to Co. B Section 2. (Ed.) W. L. Carter, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Orders for the period ending March 20th:—

MUSKETRY.—No. 1 Platoon of the 1st Chinese Company will fire at the Peak Range (200 yards), at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow, March 14th.

SWEARING IN.—Gentlemen who have applied for membership of the various Companies will swear in at the Magistracy on Tuesday, March 16th, between the hours of 4.30 and 5.15 p.m. Sergeants Masoz, Jammet, Wilkinson, and Mow Fung will attend.

PARADES.—(Central Police Station, 5.30 p.m. sharp).
Monday, March 15th: 1st Chinese Co.
Tuesday, March 16th: 1st Portuguese Company.
Wednesday, March 17th: 1st Chinese Company.
Thursday, March 18th: 1st Portuguese Company.
Friday, March 19th: 1st British Co. F. C. Jenkins, A.S.P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPOTS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS.

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FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons and 150 PATCOHS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new. Apply—

LOLOLO PILOTS' ASSOCIATION, HULL, P.I. Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY: FORMOSA TEA at 70 Cents per lb.

GRACA & CO. CAIRN ROAD, No. 11A. Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [168]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 555G. at \$6.37 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [193]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

& CO., TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG. [281]

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INTIMATIONS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

AND COMPRADORS.

16, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1250.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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CONCERNING ANOTHER ENAMEL

"FALCONITE"

(Registered).

PERHAPS you will wonder why we are addressing these remarks to you, and why, with the number of freely advertised Enamels on the market it is worth our while to tell you about "FALCONITE."

IT IS BECAUSE we honestly believe that "FALCONITE" is better, that we want you to know of it, and give it a trial.

"FALCONITE" is the Enamel that gives a surface which will reflect like a mirror, when viewed at an angle.

"FALCONITE" Matt to give flat finish is recommended where an article to produce such effect is desired.

Apply to the Manufacturers for samples:-

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.
(HONGKONG BRANCH),
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

[100-2]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

AND SHIPBUILDERS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 24th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Hongkong, was held at the Institution last evening, Mr. H. T. Richardson presiding over a good attendance of members.

The annual report of the Committee of Management for the year ending 31st December, 1914, showed that the total number of members at that date was as follows:—Honorary, 9; Ordinary, 145; Associate, 29; Visiting "A," 38; Visiting "B," 33; total, 274. This included 34 members on the absent list, and others exempt from paying subscriptions through being disengaged. During the year 16 members resigned, 61 new members were elected, and 34 were written off. The loss of two members, viz.: Lieut. J. C. Watson, who lost his life when the *Aboukir* was torpedoed in the North Sea, and Mr. J. M. McLean, of the *Montevideo*, who was a passenger on the *Empress of Ireland*, which was lost at the entrance to the St. Lawrence, was regretted. There had been a serious falling-off in membership, due to a corresponding diminution of income, due to writing off all enemy members. The profit for the year amounted to \$576.18 but income on the whole had declined by \$1,281.52, compared with 1913. On the other hand expenditure had declined \$1,153.22. The amount written off as bad debts was \$385.89, of which \$343.61 was due by enemy members. Appreciation was expressed of the good work done by the Secretary and Manager, Mr. John S. Chapman.

The report and statement of accounts were passed, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Frost.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that Professor Middleton Smith be elected President of the Institution for the ensuing year. He was sure that the Institution could not get a better man to fill the post. Professor Smith had been a member of the Institution for some years, and had always taken a great interest in its work, while he was certainly the leading engineer in Hongkong.

Mr. McCUBBIN seconded, and the proposition was unanimously carried.

Professor MIDDLETON SMITH thanked the members for the honour they had accorded him, and assured them that he would do his utmost for the Institution. He knew that he had a very difficult task in following a man like Captain Roomer, but he would do his best. He spoke of the gratification he and the members must feel that at last engineer officers in the Royal Navy had been granted executive rank. The Royal Engineers had long been recognised by the Army right throughout as the pick of the Service, but it had taken the British public, or else "My Lords at the Admiralty" a long time to discover that if they wanted to have their ships run properly they must have full confidence in their engineers. Referring to the status of the merchant marine engineer, the President said he felt strongly that the status was not what it ought to be, and he sincerely hoped that the Admiralty had recognised the claims of the Engineers in the Royal Navy attention would be turned to the engineers of the merchant marine and that they would be well looked after. (Applause.)

Other officers were elected as follows:—

Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. D. Macdonald and J. Fasse; Committee of Management:—

Messrs. B. L. Frost, A. Baker, J. Lennox, J. McCubbin, H. T. Richardson, F. H. Shaw, J. Elliott, A. D. Macdonald, W. Budge, J. Martin, J. Fasse, and G. J. Harman; Treasurer, Mr. F. H. Shaw; Librarian, Mr. J. Elliott.

During an interval, the CHAIRMAN presented Mr. Budge with the President's Cup for billiards.

The CHAIRMAN also announced that it was intended to present Engineer-Captain Roomer with an illuminated Address, and Captain Roomer had notified his willingness to accept it. Captain Roomer had done a wonderful amount for the Institution, and deserved the thanks of every member. (Applause.) The CHAIRMAN also stated that they had already contributed \$1,205 (in monthly subscriptions of \$245) and \$195 in single subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Fund, together with \$42 to the Tobacco Fund.

Hearty thanks were accorded to the officers and Committee for their excellent work, and to the Chairman for presiding.

SHIPBUILDING IN SPAIN.

AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH FIRMS.

Shipbuilding yards for merchant vessels are now being built at Bilbao by the Spanish Naval Construction Company, in which the three British firms of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. (Limited), John Brown & Co. (Limited), and Vickers (Limited) are interested. Forty per cent. of the capital of the company is owned by these three firms and 60 per cent. by Spanish shareholders.

For the past five years the Naval Construction Company has been doing Government work at the arsenal at Ferrol and Cartagena, but the new scheme is entirely a private enterprise. Among the first merchant ships to be built will be 20 liners for the Transatlantic Company of Spain. These vessels are to be rather larger than the fine liners *Infanta Isabel de Bourbon* and the *Reina Victoria Eugenia*, each of about 10,000 tons, which were recently built in this country for the line.

The ascendancy obtained by our aviators was once again shown by an incident which occurred on February 4th, when an Eye-witness present with General Headquarters. One of our machines endeavoured to engage two hostile aeroplanes, which thereupon turned towards home. They descended to their own lines; but their pursuers, determined not to be balked of his prey, though they had reached their aerodrome, threw two bombs on them; then fired 30 rounds at them, and flew away.

HONGKONG MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Selma & Co. of Hongkong in their fortnightly report covering the period from 25th February to 11th March supply the following information:

BENGAZI ORUWA.—Market extremely quiet, with no sales. Clearances are reported of about 9 chests of Patna New, 8 chests of Patna Old, 2 chests of Benares New—in all about 17 chests. Unsold Stock:—84 chests of Patna New, 29 chests of Patna Old, 120 chests of Benares New and 114 chests Old—in all about 347 chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock:—40 chests of Patna New, 54 chests of Patna Old, 16 chests of Benares New and 38 chests of Benares Old—in all about 148 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest):—Patna New, \$9.325; Patna Old, \$9.200; Benares, \$9.050; Benares Old, \$8.950.

MALWA ORUWA.—No sales are reported in the market. Clearances are reported of about 30 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 550 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is reckoned at about 138 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are:—Malwa \$9.100 to \$9.200.

COTTON.—Sales nil. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 packages. Closing reported quotations (per picul) \$28 to \$32.

INDIAN YARN.—During the past fortnight under review our market owing to the slackness of demand from the interior, coupled with the advance in the rate of exchange ruled rather weak with sales at \$1/2 lower than the last quoted rates. Sales are reported of about 1,150 bales which are for immediate requirements only.

The sales comprised about 850 bales of No. 10s; 150 bales of No. 12s, and 150 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 45,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 23,000 bales.

JAPANESE YARN.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of No. 20s, at \$108/120 per bale.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Market ruled steady. In Imports sales are reported of Angoor at \$19/20 (per picul), Apricots at \$20/22 (per picul), Avocado Stone at \$2/5 (per catty), Bazaar Stone at \$200 (per catty), Borax at \$25 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$16/20 (per picul), Kiamiss at \$21/23 (per picul), Myrambollans at \$34 (per picul), Bombay Onions at \$2 (per basket), Onplate (Putchuck) at \$125 (per picul), and Fennel Seeds at \$11 (per picul). In Exports purchases are reported in Green Beans at \$5/5 (per picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$28/31 (per picul), Cassia at \$11/12 (per picul), Broken Cassia at \$8/9 (per picul), Fire-crackers at \$8 (per case), Galangal at \$8 (per picul), Dry Ginger at \$12 (per picul), Munsat at \$10 (per picul), Preserves at \$4/4 (per box) and Zedoary at \$17/18 (per picul).

ADMIRAL JERRAM.

ADVICE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram, K.C.B., distributed the awards to successful scholars at St. Andrew's School, Singapore, last week.

Admiral Jerram, the *Straits Times* report says, quickly became on very good terms with his audience. He told them amid laughter how he came to be let in for this thing. "As a matter of fact, he said, it was a case of a plausible person getting to windward of a poor simple sailor. When he was first asked to come and distribute their prizes he had an idea of a small schoolroom with some two score scholars or so. Then he began to hear something about the Victoria Theatre but, anyway, his promise had been given and so he had not prepared any speech, he would start by giving them an example of how to succeed. The most popular head-master Rugby ever had, Dr. Arundel, once said, 'always be trying to succeed but never believe that you have succeeded,' and that was what he would like the boys of St. Andrew's School to do. Their object was to succeed, the object of their masters to make men of them, and he would like them to endeavour to their utmost to do everything well. To succeed it was not necessary to step over other people, as some would have it. Success could be obtained in a friendly manner without trampling over others, by sticking at it. No one could do everything well by applying themselves in their particular line. There was another point which he considered most important and which he would like to bring to their notice. Some of them, he thought, did not take enough exercise. It was not enough to take a motor car ride round the padang in the evening. Exercise was a fine thing, real physical exercise, for the finer the body was the better the brain worked. They required a sharp spell of physical exercise each day, for it would harden them and make them self-reliant. There was a time when sports were regarded as being wasted, but now they were all the better for that exercise. In their games they would learn to pull together and play for their side, not for themselves. He knew that in England they seemed to make too much of all this, but nevertheless, they seemed to come out on top all right when the time came. The events of the past fortnight or three weeks would show that there was some vigour in the nation. The women and children, in fact, everybody, had kept their heads and pulled together, and the result was there had been no panic and they had come out of a trying time in a very creditable manner. The Admiral, in a few well-chosen words, stirred the boys' sense of loyalty. He urged them never to forget the country, if not of their birth then of their adoption, and told them he asked not only for passive loyalty but active loyalty. He wanted them to think of England as they would think of their mother. "If you hear anything disparaging against your country, resent it immediately as you would resent anything against your mother. Remember that." Then in conclusion the Admiral put the seal upon his quick work popularity by asking the school managers to grant a holiday in way of celebrating the occasion, his request being greeted with most hearty applause.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT WILSON BLAMES REPUBLICANS.

Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines has transmitted from Baguio to Manila last week the following cable received from the President of the United States regarding the failure of passage of the Jones Bill:—

March 6th, 1914.

HARRISON, Baguio.
The Secretary of War has already told you of the impossibility of passing the Philippine Bill at the session of Congress just closed. It was constantly pressed by the administration, loyally supported by the full force of the party, and will be pressed to passage when the next Congress meets in December. It failed only because blocked by the rules of the Senate as employed by the Republican leaders, who were opposed to the legislation and who would yield only if we withdrew the assurance of ultimate independence contained in the preamble that we would not do.

The Bill will have my support until it passes, and I have no doubt of its passage at the next session of Congress. Please express to the people of the Philippine Islands my deep and abiding interest in their welfare and my purpose to serve them in every possible way. In this I am expressing the spirit and purpose of the majority of the Congress and of the whole Government of the United States. Please accept my congratulations upon the success of your administration and my earnest assurance of belief in a happy and prosperous future for the Islands. The people of the Islands have already proved their quality, and in nothing more than in the patience and self-control they have manifested in waiting for the fulfilment of our promise. Continuance in that admirable course of action will undoubtedly assure the result we all desire.

Woodrow Wilson.

BRITISH RECRUITS FROM JAPAN.

Writing to the *Japan Chronicle* of some of the men who have arrived home from the Far East to enlist, Mr. G. J. Melhuish (of Dodwell & Co., Ltd.) says that Willie Fraser (son of the late Mr. J. Fraser, of Yokohama) has obtained a commission in the Rifle Brigade, 16th battalion, and his brother Hugh, who was in the H.A.C., has got a commission in the same brigade with his brother. Ralph Carill has a commission in the Bicycle Company of the West Kents. Jack Melhuish has joined the Public School Battalion of the Naval Division, and at time of writing was training with the Division at the Crystal Palace. "This war," Mr. Melhuish continues, "washes up a lot of old friends. When I got home last evening I found a 'Tommy' waiting for me. He turned out to be Wilkinson (I forget his initials) who used to be in Athens, and lived in my house with Kronenberg when we were away from Kobe. He has been in the Borneo Oil Co., and had come home on leave, when he enlisted in the Worcestershire Regiment. Another Eastern warrior stepped into our office yesterday, R. S. Lawrence, formerly of our Shanghai office, a great jockey in that port. He is an officer in the Westminster Dragoons, and is, or ought to be, an ideal Light Cavalry man. About Archie Miller we have heard from his father, I believe. He has had a number of hairbreadth escapes, and was in the celebrated charge of his regiment, the 1st battalion London Scottish."

Mr. C. J. F. Lucas, son of the late Mr. H. Lucas, of Kobe (and brother-in-law of Mr. G. W. Barton, of Hongkong), is proceeding Home by the N.Y.K. *Michima Maru*, to enlist in Lord Kitchener's army, having been recommended for a commission. A number of friends assembled in the Kobe Gymnasium recently, when Bishop Foss presented him with a draft, subscribed by a number of friends, with which to purchase a pair of field-glasses. Another resident leaving Kobe to join the army is Mr. H. M. Kendall, of the P. & O. Co.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. v. HONGKONG.

The following will represent C.S. Club on Hongkong ground at 2 p.m. to-day:—R. E. O. Bird (Captain), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, R. C. Wicheell, E. W. Dawson, C. J. Tacchi, F. W. Wood, P. T. Lumble, G. R. Sayer, C. D. Martyn, W. Hill, W. Beane, Umpire, W. H. Woolley, Scorer, R. B. Allan.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.G.A.

In view of their persistent lack of success lately, the Club cannot reasonably be expected to look forward with any great degree of confidence to the result of the encounter with the artillery this afternoon, to decide which of the two teams shall oppose the Royal Engineers in the final for the Challenge Shield. However, knock-out matches are frequently productive of surprises, and the Clubmen hope to surprise their opponents. The game will be played on the Club ground, and the teams will be:—Hongkong:—R. C. Barlow; A. Hamilton and J. McCubbin; E. F. Long, J. Stewart, and M. L. Kaiton; G. A. Robinson, P. Tod, J. Stalker, W. V. Pennell, and W. B. Higden. R.G.A.:—Moore; Caple and McCubbin; Ballant, Beacock, and Levecock; Draper, Stilespear, Lieut. Bonpell, Swan, and Harper. Referee:—Mr. F. W. Eager.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PURVEYORS AND IMPORTERS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

JUST ARRIVED:

FRANCO-AMERICAN

SOUPS AND BROTHS.

EDGAR'S

MARROWFAT PEAS.

CHIVERS'

FRUITS IN TINS AND BOTTLES.

LIBBY'S

TINNED MEATS.

DEL MONTE

FRUITS AND ASPARAGUS.

CALIFORNIAN

VEGETABLES AND SALMON.

CRESCA

OLIVES, OIL AND SAVOURIES.

PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S

SARDINES IN OIL.

We are now receiving our Regular Shipments of Stores from England, France and America.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

FREE DELIVERIES TO PEAK TWICE, AND KOWLOON ONCE DAILY.

ORDERS OF \$50 FREIGHT FREE TO ALL COAST PORTS.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

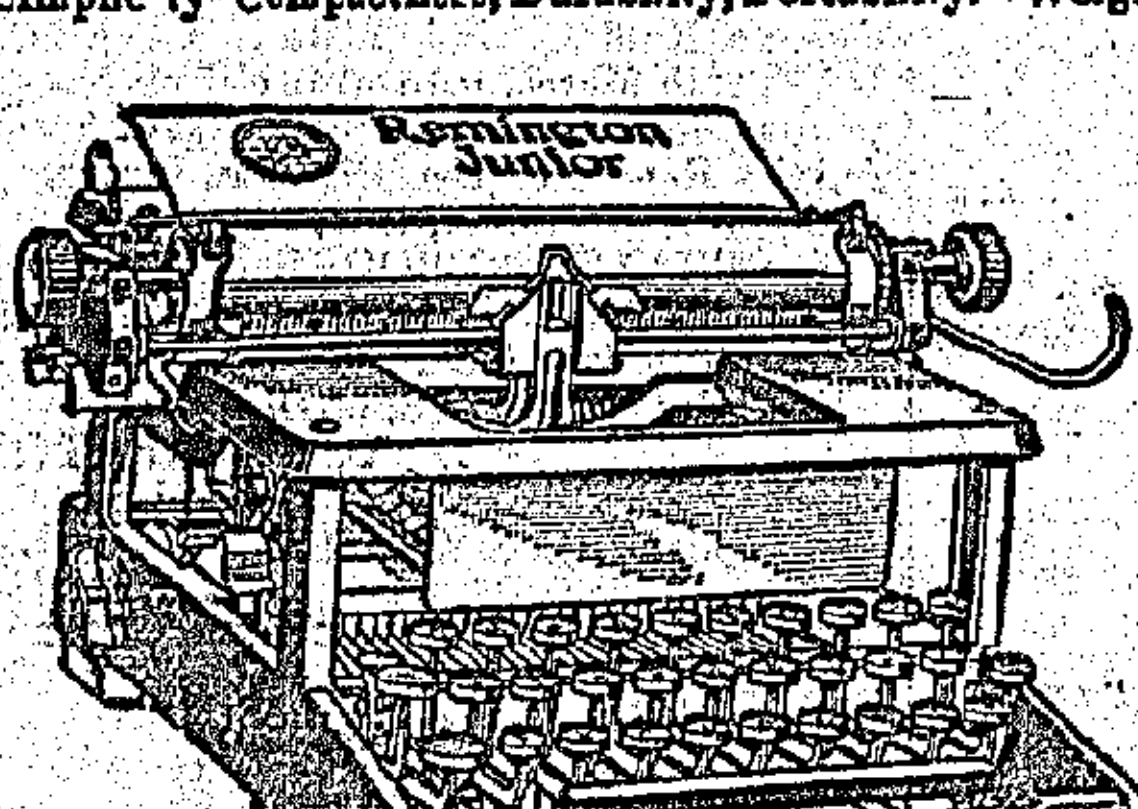
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in its travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon motor, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine. For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

USE THE "STAR."

PROTECTION IS BEST OBTAINED BY EMPLOYING

UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES.

AS THE CHEMICAL USED IS NOT A LIQUID

BUT A DRY POWDER, THERE IS

NO DAMAGE TO FURNITURE

OR OTHER ARTICLES.

FOR PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUES APPLY TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[397]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Appointed Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, Sole Agents in Hongkong and South China for the "STAR" Fire Extinguisher.

J. H. BARRING.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [389]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Agency for the "STAR" Fire Extinguisher in Hongkong and South China. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [390]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915. Bearer of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary. [377]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NUBIA," Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "MAISON-ROUGE," due in London on the 7th May, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [1]



1915-16.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 25th March, 1915, from persons desirous of supplying BEER, MUTTON, FOWLS, PORK, BEANS, CABBAGE, PIGEON, MILK, ADULTS, WATER, ICE and other Provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate will also be received for COAL (Aralco and Yubari). Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

DONALD T. HOSKYN,
Surgeon-General.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915. [382]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of TONG TAI WAN, late of Hankow, in the Republic of China, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th March, 1915. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong. [384]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA

ENTITLED THE

ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the FRENCH CONVENT. CHILDREN'S MATINEE: WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M., FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH, AT 8 P.M.

ADMISSION: Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents. The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.

Lady MAY has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 19th. Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

JAVA CONSOLIDATED RUBBER AND COFFEE ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of March, 1915, at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 17th March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATLIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [385]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th March, 1915, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [353]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedler's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedler's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [355]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [368]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

GOOD POINTER or AIRDALE DOG or Pair. Full grown preferred. Reply stating price to—"DOG LOVER," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 12th March, 1915. [386]

SOLIGNUM

FOR

WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK, ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & Co., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [182]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 178, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession. Apply—N. MODY & Co., Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [372]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East. Apply—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., No. 248, Des Vœux Road Central. Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Galin, etc. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. From 1st March. Apply—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANET, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS." Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to—PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the General Bank. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 3-Roomed House with Tennis Court. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [250]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 25, WONG-NEIGHBOUR ROAD. 1. HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview). No. 1, COUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK. Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915. "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms). "SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms). "KOGATE," Asia Road, Kowloon. "EILDONIAN," No. 64, Mount Kallett Road. 5 Rooms, unfurnished. No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street. "KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 123, Plantation Road, Peak. "REACONSFIELD," Battery Path. No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 11th March, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.65
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.90
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.80	3.00
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles	37.00	1.60
C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	31.50	2.65
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	72.70	6.65
V. O. L., 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG AND CHINA.

MARRIAGE.

BEAZLEY—VENNER.—On January 30th, at Kenley, Surrey, E. H. BEAZLEY, to AMY ALYS VENNER.

DEATH.

RENNIE.—February 6th, at Bromley, Kent, JAMES RENNIE, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aged 50.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13TH, 1915.

THE POWERS' INTERESTS IN CHINA.

It is not possible to make very much out of the guarded reply given by Sir Edward Grey to the questions addressed to him in the House of Commons on the subject of the demands made by Japan on the Chinese Government. Sir Edward said he would welcome the opinions of the commercial and industrial classes in reference to these demands, but so long as the Governments concerned refuse to disclose to the public the exact nature of these demands we do not see how it is possible for the commercial and industrial classes to offer opinions of much value on the subject. Sir Edward Grey himself has declined to state the nature of Japan's demands on the ground that they were confidentially communicated to His Majesty's Government, and the public have, therefore, to rely entirely upon such information as the newspaper correspondents in Peking have been able to secretly obtain regarding the demands. At first Japan communicated to the Foreign Powers chiefly interested only eleven of the twenty-one alleged to be contained in the draft treaty handed to the Chinese Government, but we learn from the Peking Gazette that "as a result of further inquiries from one or more of the Powers whose attention has been directed by the foreign Press correspondents stationed in Peking to the grave omission in the Japanese communication to the Powers of the ten demands grouped under the fifth and last head in the draft treaty, Japan last week instructed her Ambassadors in London, Petrograd and Paris—our information at present does not include Washington—to communicate another version of her demands which she

is now forced to confess are twenty-one—not eleven—in number." The nature of the first eleven demands are now regarded in Peking as "public property"—though they have not been officially published—but the other ten, which are said to even more seriously infringe the rights and privileges of the Foreign Powers in China, and to menace the independence and integrity of China are at present a sealed book to the world beyond a very circumscribed diplomatic circle. We give the Peking Gazette's version of the text of the eleven demands as communicated by the Japanese Government to some of the Powers:—

I.—In relation to the Province of Shantung:—

1. Engagement on the part of China to consent to all matters that may be agreed upon between Japan and Germany with regard to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses in relation to the province of Shantung.
2. Engagement not to alienate or lease upon any pretext the Province of Shantung or any portion thereof, and any island lying near the coast of the said Province.
3. Grant to Japan of the right of construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Langkou and the Tsinan-Kiaochow Railway.
4. Addition of open ports in the Province of Shantung.

II.—In relation to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia:—

1. Extension of the terms of the lease of Port Arthur and Daini, the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway.
2. (a) Acquisition by the Japanese of the right of residence and the ownership of land.
- (b) Grant to Japan of the mining rights of the mines specified by Japan.
3. Obligation on the part of China to obtain in advance the consent of Japan before she grants railway concessions to any third Power, or procures the supply of capital from any Power for railway construction or the raising of a loan from any other Power in security of any duties or taxes.
4. Obligation on the part of China to consult Japan before employing advisers regarding political, financial or military matters.
5. Transfer of the management and control of the Kirin-Changchun Railway to Japan.

III.—Agreement in principle that, at an opportune moment in the future, the Hanyokping Company should be placed under Japanese and Chinese co-operation.

IV.—Engagement, in accordance with the principle of maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, not to alienate or lease any ports and bays on and any island near the coast of China.

There is nothing in this communication which would seem to threaten the Lancashire cotton trade (about which representation appears to have been made to the British Government); there is nothing to suggest that the interests of Great Britain in the Yangtze Valley are menaced; and there is no mention of any claim to "special rights" in the Province of Fukien. Yet all these things, and many more, are said to be embraced in Japan's draft treaty—as, for example, the inclusion of the Japanese language in the school curriculum of China; also that in the event of the Chinese Government needing foreign help to suppress risings in China it shall first apply to Japan for assistance and Japanese would undertake to suppress the disturbances in any part of China. In all this—if the reports are well founded—there is certainly much to lead countenance to Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK's opinion that "possibly confidential negotiations are going on between China and Japan for a very close alliance." We agree that this is not improbable, for in certain political circles in Japan this has been a cherished aspiration for years past; but while the Chinese people remain as hostile to Japan's activities in China as they are to-day, the Government at Peking is not likely, we think, to welcome any definite proposal of the kind. The concession by China of the demands outlined above will certainly be a long step towards a close alliance, but it does not necessarily follow that it will be at the same time inimical to the commercial interests of the other Powers in China. Sir Edward Grey tells us that His Majesty's Government does not doubt that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905, preserving equal opportunities for the commerce and trade of all nations in China, will be observed. This is a policy which none of the Foreign Powers can afford to sacrifice, and it is inconceivable that Japan in the negotiations she is conducting with the Chinese Government is seeking to undermine a policy which she has hitherto stoutly supported, and by which she has largely benefited in the past and might hope to benefit still more in the future.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. David Fraser, the Times correspondent, has returned to Peking after a brief visit to England.

Mrs. H. H. J. Gompertz has returned to the Colony after a long absence at Home.

Lieut. K. Bell-Irving, of the East Surreys, who had been reported killed, has since been reported as wounded.

Mr. A. C. E. Elborough has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The Fund of the Royal Navy League of Siam for the purchase of a scout cruiser amounted, when the last mail left, to Ticals 831,168.

A bill is to be submitted in the Dutch Second Chamber providing for a loan of 8½ million florins for the Dutch Indies, bearing interest at five per cent.

The s.s. Broadvale arrived in the Port of London recently from China with 15,000 cases of eggs, 9,218 tins of eggs in yolk, and 40,000 cases of frozen poultry.

Mr. N. E. Cornish, agent in Peking for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., is leaving about the end of this month for a trip home, owing to indifferent health.

Mr. W. B. Elwes, Mr. D. E. Donnelly, Mrs. Donald Macdonald, and Miss Macdonald were among the residents who left for Home by the P. & O. mail steamer yesterday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—W. A. Hannibal & Co., £25.

Inspector Garrod, Traffic Inspector, who was formerly in charge of the Police Station at Mount Gough, left for Home on leave yesterday. Inspector John Grant, who has just returned, will take over the duties of Traffic Inspector.

The marriage will take place shortly of E. H. Ridget, Farrell, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., and Violet Constance, widow of the late E. A. Roberts and eldest daughter of Col. Horrocks, R.A.M.C., of Birmingham.

"The Quaints" give their last two performances at the Theatre Royal to-day—a matinee at 3.30 p.m., and the evening entertainment at the usual hour, when the programme will be made up of items which the Company have been asked to repeat. A big house is expected for the farewell performance.

It will be observed in the latest list of local contributions to the Prince of Wales' Fund that the Hongkong Jockey Club has made a donation of £1,000 (\$10,000.00). The total contributions now amount to \$255,303.49. A sum of £17,000 has been remitted to London, leaving a balance in hand of \$63,869.54.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Norman Manners, Esq., Acting Deputy Postal Commissioner, Chinese Post Office, Canton, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Seventh Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

A fire of supposed incendiary origin destroyed the building at Ilolo occupied by Wilson G. Smith's vulcanizing plant. Several automobiles and a number of motor-cycles were consumed by the flames and the entire stock of accessories was destroyed. The building, but not the stock, was covered by insurance. The loss is several thousand pesos. Mr. Smith, the owner of the plant, had been in the hospital for several days.

A Consular report from Chungking states that the increasing use of foreign headgear in China has encouraged the Chinese to supply the local demand. Hats and caps of Chinese make are of excellent quality, and can hold their own against foreign importations. Almost any style is now obtainable locally and Panama hats are among the most popular. A modern factory has been established at Chengtu, the capital of the province, and its operation has been very successful.

Professor Taylor Headland, of Peking University, who has just published, through Messrs. Methuen, a singularly interesting book on "Home Life in China," holds, remarks a London paper, that the people most deeply intent on acquiring knowledge are the Chinese who come from the homes of poverty. For sixteen years Professor Headland has been a teacher of Chinese boys, and he has seen poor lads from the farm living without complaint on seven shillings a month and exemplifying all the virtues of diligent students ever found in history. The Professor adds that forty of the first fifty-two graduates of the school accepted positions as Christian teachers or preachers on salaries of twenty shillings or less a month, when they were offered five to ten times that amount, if they would go into business!

THE WAR.

BRITISH VICTORY IN FLANDERS.

DEJECTED GERMAN PRISONERS.

"PRINZ EITEL'S" DEPREDACTIONS.

ONE AMERICAN AND SEVEN ALLIES' SHIPS SUNK.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITISH VICTORY.

2,500 METRES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 11th.
5.05 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* states that the British attack yesterday resulted in the capture of 2,500 metres of trenches before Neuve Chapelle, and also the village itself. The British then progressed in the direction of Aubers, as far as Picoté Mill, and in a south easterly direction to the border at Bois Buziez. The advance was about two kilometres beyond Neuve Chapelle.

The German artillery only fired a few shots.

WAR OFFICE ACCOUNT.

LONDON, March 11th.

The War Office announces that the Fourth Army Corps and an Indian Corps advanced yesterday over a front of 4,000 yards, for roughly three quarters of a mile. They captured all the intervening hostile positions and trenches. The Corps on their right and left were also engaged.

Over 700 prisoners were taken. British aircraft were active, and destroyed the railway junctions at Courtrai and Menin.

[A French official telegram states that the prisoners taken in this engagement were very depressed, and their morale is at its lowest.]

FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GERMANS SUFFER GREAT LOSS.

LONDON, March 12th.
1.45 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—
Dense fog has greatly impeded operations.

The British successfully bombarded Westende in Belgium and we repulsed two attacks near the Zandvoorde sector at Ypres.

The British in the region of Neuve Chapelle repulsed two counter-attacks inflicting great loss on the enemy.

We made marked progress on Wednesday evening in the wood west of Perthes against desperate German resistance, and we repulsed a counter-attack at Reichackerhoff in the Vosges.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STUBBORN BATTLES IN POLAND.

LONDON, March 12th.
1.40 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—Between the Niemen and the Vistula extremely stubborn battles took place on the 10th inst. in the region of the Simon gullies of the Omuleff and Orgitz rivers and in the direction of Prasnysz.

All the enemy attacks in the Carpathians were repulsed. In a counter-attack near Gorlice we annihilated the Austrian units which attempted to entrench themselves on our front after failure in a night attack.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" ACTIVE.

SINKS EIGHT VESSELS.

LONDON, March 11th.

A New York message states that the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* has arrived at Newport News with over 300 passengers and the crews of eight vessels which she sank, including an American vessel.

The cruiser will probably be interned.

LATER.

The *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* sank three British vessels—*Invercoe*, *Mary Ada Short* and *Willetby*; three French vessels, including the *Florida*, which had 68 passengers aboard; also the American ship *Frye* and a Russian vessel.

It is announced that the cruiser needs three weeks leave to remain for repairs. The Captain of the *Frye* says he was carrying wheat to Queenstown, and that the Germans had no right to sink his ship. It is generally conceded that this unfriendly act will require explanation by Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.

The Neutrality Board has recommended that the *Prinz Eitel* be permitted such repairs as to render her seaworthy under the supervision of the American Naval authorities.

A TORPEDO THAT MISSED.

LONDON, March 12th.

A German submarine fired at and attempted to torpedo a coaster named the *Helen* of the Mersey. The torpedo missed by twenty yards.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

GERMANY INDIGNANT.

AMSTERDAM, March 12th.

It was announced in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that enquiries were being made of the British Government regarding the reports that crews of German submarines were being treated differently from other prisoners. It was declared that the sharpest reprisals would be taken if the reports were confirmed.

RECRUITS FROM OVERSEAS.

INCREASING IN STRENGTH.

LONDON, March 11th.

In the House of Commons, a question was asked whether arrangements could be made to utilise the services of the numbers of young men in the overseas Dominions who were anxious to serve.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt said that all the self-governing Colonies had put large forces in the field and were maintaining, and even increasing, the strength thereof. The Imperial Government had considered all the arrangements for dealing with available recruits, which were best left in the hands of the Dominion Governments immediately concerned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, March 12th.

Replying to questions with reference to Japan's demands on China, Sir Edward Grey said he had received no representations from a foreign Government, but one or two Powers had made informal communications. As, however, the information in his (Sir Edward's) possession was confidential, His Majesty's Government made no formal communication on the subject to any foreign Government. The opinions of the commercial and industrial classes with reference to the demands would be welcomed. Some had already been received from experts on commercial questions involved. The Government were considering the demands with a view to safeguarding any British interests with which they appeared in conflict. He was aware of the importance to the Lancashire cotton trade of open markets in China. He gathered that the demands had aroused certain uneasiness in this regard, but the Government had no doubt that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905, preserving equal opportunities for commerce for all nations in China, would be observed.

"NEGOTIATIONS FOR A VERY CLOSE ALLIANCE."

LONDON, March 12th.

Sir Frederick Pollock, presiding at a meeting of the League of Empire Club in London, said that there were possibly confidential negotiations between China and Japan for a very close alliance, which was not a very improbable thing, and was quite laudable if made on fair terms. He thought that German diplomacy had been endeavouring to stir up strife between China and Japan, and he would be greatly astonished if the accounts of Japan's demands were materially inaccurate.

The Chinese Minister (Mr. Alfred Sz) expressed his deep appreciation of the friendly sentiments towards China.

TRADING WITH GERMANS IN CHINA.

LONDON, March 12th.

Replying to a question as to whether, in view of the German propaganda in China against British trade, steps would be taken to prevent British traders from trading with Germans in China, Sir Edward Grey said that Trading with the Enemy Proclamations had been applied to British subjects in China; it had also been intimated that transactions with Germans in China would not be prohibited but proclamations were undesirable.

THE POSITION AT TSINGTAU.

LONDON, March 11th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, answering a question, said Tsingtau was still in the hands of the Japanese military authorities. As a result of communications with the Japanese Government, access to the port had been allowed to a certain number of British vessels.

In reply to another question, Sir Edward Grey said His Majesty's Government was not in a position to make a statement in regard to the negotiations proceeding between Japan and China.

[OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

MOSLEM LOYALTY IN SINGAPORE.

LONDON, March 11th.

The following telegram from the Governor of the Straits Settlements has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

A deputation from the most influential Singapore Moslems presented to me to-day a resolution, passed on March 6th at a mass meeting of over 3,000 Moslems, to be placed before His Majesty The King. The translation is:—"We, The Moslems of Singapore, have from first to last been constant in our allegiance and in our loyalty to the Throne."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

LONDON, March 12th.

The King, replying to a message from the Russian Society, established to promote Anglo-Russian friendship, has conveyed his hearty sympathy with every effort to promote and maintain a complete and lasting understanding between the peoples of the British and Russian empires and says he shares in the anticipation which the Society's message contains of the final and glorious victory of the Allies in the war.

AMERICAN CABINET MINISTER ILL.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is in hospital suffering from appendicitis.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FOREIGN LOSSES IN THE REVOLUTION.

FUNDS FROM THE QUINTUPLE GROUP.

PEKING, March 12th.

The Quintuple Banks are to hand over to the Chinese Government the sum of \$1,375,000, being the balance of two millions sterling set aside to meet the indemnity for foreign losses in the Revolution.

THE PEKING CONFERENCE.

PEKING, March 12th.

The Japanese Legation state that progress was made at the last Conference.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

PEKING, March 12th.

The new Minister of Finance is making a sweeping change in the Ministry.

THE ITALIAN OPERA CO.

Our Macao correspondent writes:—This Company remained here over a week and presented seven operas. Almost every night flowers were passed up to the singers. The day before the Company left Madame Gonzalez was presented with a silver cup by some admirers and with a silver powder-box from the Club. Presents were received by some of the other members of the Company, including the baritone, Signor Scamuzzi, who received a silver inkstand from the Club and a cigarette case from some friends.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted at the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese named Wong Kun Tak, manager of the Wong Tit Fan salt-fish and rice shop in the Western district, for falsification of accounts. The amount involved is said to be \$15,000.

A WELL-PLANNED ROBBERY.

A cleverly-concocted robbery took place in Yaumati recently. Inspector Gerrard told Mr. Hazeland yesterday that the Chinese defendant lived with his wife on the same premises as the complainant and his wife, being a sub-tenant. Recently the wife of the defendant suggested to the wife of the complainant that they should take a walk. Both husbands were at that time out, the complainant being engaged in his shop. When the women returned the wife of the complainant discovered that the lock of a trap-door had been wrenched off and a considerable quantity of clothing, together with money and jewellery, was missing. The police were informed, and suspicion falling on the defendant, he was searched. Upon him was found the money alleged to have been stolen, and concealed in his room was the rest of the stolen property.

Inspector Gerrard said that the man admitted the offence in the charge-room, and handed witness the money. The complainant said that when he discovered the theft he spoke to the defendant about it, and the latter said it was "very peculiar." Then defendant's wife stated that they also had lost some property, and suggested that the complainant should inform the police of their loss also.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MONEYLENDERS' PROFITS.

SOME BANKRUPTCY COURT REVELATIONS.

LOAN \$30, INTEREST \$30.

A number of cases in which the bankrupts had got into the hands of Indian moneylenders came before the Chief Justice in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday. In one case, Chung Lau, a foreman in the Sanitary Department, whose wages are \$30 per month, said that his liabilities were \$330 and he had no assets. His debts had accumulated from time to time. He had a wife and five children, one of whom had been ill for some time. Eventually, he borrowed money from Indian moneylenders with which to pay his debts. From one he borrowed \$50 and signed a promissory note for \$55, while from another he borrowed \$30 and signed a note for \$60. The Chief Justice—Then you are a fool, that is all I can say.

Bankrupt added that it cost him \$25 per month to live, and he was paying \$5 a month to creditors. Ever since he had borrowed money from the moneylenders he had been paying interest, and not any of the principal.

One of the moneylenders then came forward and complained that when he lent money to people who eventually went bankrupt he only got half of what was signed for. In two previous cases he only got half of the money which was owing to him.

The Chief Justice (to the interpreter)—Tell him from me that if a man lends \$30 and takes a note for \$60 he is very fortunate to get half of it back. If I had my way he would not get anything.

The moneylender then said that he really loaned the man \$60, adding, "no one who borrowed \$30 would sign for \$60."

The Chief Justice—The man has acted wisely in going into bankruptcy in an endeavour to pay all his creditors. You will get what you can.

The examination was closed.

MARRIAGE LEADS TO INSOLVENCY.

J. J. Santos, a clerk in the Post Office, said that he had been so employed for eleven years. His salary was \$90 per month—eleven years ago it was \$75—his liabilities \$1,900, and assets \$100. He was married five years ago and had three children. His family proved too big for his salary, he incurred debts, and then borrowed from Indian moneylenders. From one he borrowed \$100 for which he had to sign for \$150, and from another \$150 for which he had to sign for \$200. In another instance he borrowed \$200 and signed for \$280. He commenced borrowing from moneylenders directly after his marriage.

The Official Receiver—Then the statement you made to me, that your insolvency is due to your marriage, is probably correct?—Yes.

A moneylender from whom bankrupt had borrowed \$430 came forward and claimed that the clerk had gambled with the money at Macao—and lost.

Bankrupt replied that if it could be proved that he gambled he was prepared to go to goal.

The moneylender said that he could prove that bankrupt frequently went to Macao to play fan-tan. On several occasions when he had asked Santos to pay him he replied that he was going to Macao, and that if he won he would pay off the loan.

The bankrupt denied this. An Indian draper also came forward and said that one day Santos went to his shop, purchased goods and said he would pay the next day. He had never been in the shop since.

The examination was then closed, and his lordship, after commenting adversely on bankrupt's practice of incurring debts to pay off others, said that when the time came for his discharge it would be suspended.

SALARY \$25, LIABILITIES \$773.

Juman Khan, a clerk in the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, said that he was 23 years of age, earned \$25 per month, had a wife, two children and two sisters to keep, had incurred liabilities to the extent of \$773, and had no assets.

During the last three years his mother's illness had cost him about \$400; she died and the funeral expenses came to \$200. He went to Indian moneylenders and borrowed from them from time to time. He had also paid interest at intervals, but received no receipt, nor had the promissory note been endorsed.

The Official Receiver explained that the moneylenders were satisfied that the man's bankruptcy was entirely due to misfortune.

The examination was closed.

CLERK'S \$2,800 LIABILITIES.

Lay Hin, a clerk in the Post Office earning \$100 a month, said that his liabilities were \$2,800, and assets \$95, and he was also paying \$35 a month to creditors. The reason he gave for bankruptcy was that he "owed a lot of money." He had guaranteed \$900 for one Chung Wi and signed a promissory note for \$1,000 for this amount; and he had not made this good, Chung Wi not having paid anything. He admitted that he had been in debt many times before. His mother had paid them off for him on three occasions; when they totalled \$1,000, \$900 and \$200. He had two wives, one of whom was kept by his mother, to whom he made an allowance of \$10 per month.

The examination was closed.

MISSING BOOKS.

Tack On, a Chinese shopkeeper, said that his liabilities were \$2,900. He lost \$2,000 on a building contract.

Questioned as to the whereabouts of the shop books, bankrupt alleged that the "boy," who was also the accountant, had sold some of the books when he was away, and that others were destroyed.

The Official Receiver—I suppose you were very pleased to hear that they were sold.

The examination was closed.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

In the case of the Tung Koo and the Kwong Wo firms, Mr. Goldring, on behalf of the trustee, asked for permission to apply for an order that the names of the persons who were partners in the two companies should be disclosed in such a manner as the Court might direct.

The Official Receiver said that was the first time he had heard of an application of that kind being made; but it was under section 78 of 1891, and appeared to be quite in order.

His lordship made the order asked for, and the notice will be published in Chinese papers.

THE TIGER SENSATION.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE SUCCUMBS TO HIS INJURIES.

Police Constable Edward Goucher, who was badly mauled by a tiger near Sheung Shui on Monday, succumbed to his injuries in the Government Civil Hospital early yesterday. The unfortunate constable was only 22 years of age. He came out from Mansfield, Nottingham, to join the Police Force in March, 1913, and it is singular that P.O. Ralph Miller, who some while back accidentally shot himself, was deceased's chum, and was induced to join the Hongkong Police by Goucher. It is said that deceased's transfer to Sheung Shui from the Central Police Station was the outcome of the unhappy fate of his chum, whose death affected him greatly.

The funeral took place at the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday, the officiating clergyman being the Assistant-Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral (Rev. G. Griffiths).

The coffin was borne on a gun carriage, lent by Surgeon-General Hoskyn, and following it were practically the whole of the Inspectors in Hongkong and Kowloon, with a large number of European Sergeants and Constables, and a detachment of European Warders from Victoria Gaol as well as a numerous detachment of Sikh and Mahomedan Police.

Among those at the graveside were Captain R. O. Hutchison (A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor), Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police), Captain E. D. C. Wolff (Postmaster-General), Mr. P. F. G. Wodehouse (Deputy-Superintendent of Police), Mr. T. H. King (Assistant Superintendent of Police), and Mr. Donald Burlingame (Assistant Superintendent of Police in the New Territory).

There was a very large collection of floral tributes, all the Stations in the immediate vicinity sending at least one each.

"RUBI" AND "ZAFIRO" SOLD.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers of the China and Manila Steamship Co., have issued to shareholders a circular announcing that the steamers *Rubi* and *Zafiro* have been sold for delivery in England at a price which will realise almost exactly \$20,000 net each. "At present," the circular states, "it is impossible to say what the final return to Shareholders will be, but we fear it cannot be estimated at much more than about Dollars Five (\$5.00) per share."

From our advertisement columns it will be seen that Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. have been appointed sole agents in Hongkong and South China for the "Star" Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher, which is regarded as one of the most effective extinguishers on the market. Practical demonstrations given in numerous places in the Far East afford conclusive evidence as to its efficacy; and the fact that the anti-fire composition is a dry powder, and will not destroy objects in the vicinity of a conflagration, has easily established its superiority over fluid extinguishers. Cheapness in price and undoubted efficacy are the characteristics of this Extinguisher, which should find a ready sale in Hongkong.

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble, and perhaps more than 50 per cent of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. It is a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of man, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four Pills regularly until the Bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

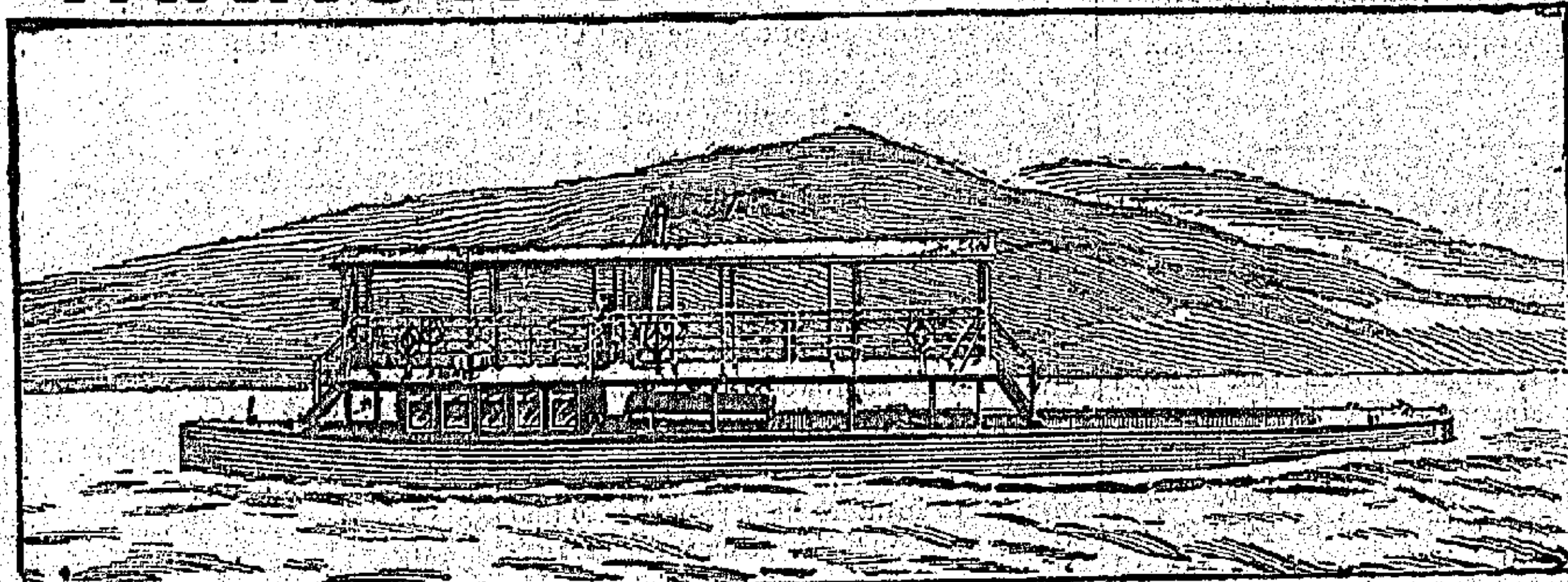
DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-colored bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping, as all liquid medicines do.

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. CONSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL, or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to—

YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

169-1

BEEHAMS' La-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams' La-rola. It effectively removes all blemishes, freckles, and eruptions, and is delightfully soothing and refreshing at all times. Of all High-class Cosmetics and Skincare.

KEATING'S POWDER



IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS
Mother, Mother! Mother! Sprinkle Keating's over me. For I've been out a street car. And caught a nasty cold.

KILLS BUGS

ALL INSECTS.

HIMIRODS

Gives Instant Relief. No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH, you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Quality.

With Lea & Perrins' sauce, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending

PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin, 71-2

DEATH OR VICTORY.

ADMIRAL VON KOSTER ON THE SEA BATTLE.

"Our confidence in our Navy is as firm as a rock. But we know that the naval battle means death or victory, and that, once a fleet has been destroyed, it can never be renewed during the course of the same war, even if the campaign goes on for years."

This reminder was uttered by Grand Admiral von Koster in the course of a lecture on the naval aspects of the war which he delivered at Kiel University at the end of last month. Grand Admiral von Koster is, with the Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the fourth holder of this rank in the German Navy. He was some time commander of the High Sea Fleet, and is still better known as the veteran President of the Navy League.

The lecturer based his reminder on the following considerations:—

If, under the régime of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the British Battle Fleet did not deliver any direct thrust, and if since Lord Fisher has become First Lord of the Admiralty (sic) this system has to this day apparently remained unchanged, we may infer that England desires at all costs to be in a position, when peace is concluded, to dictate the terms by means of her Navy, as befits Albion, the mistress of the world. It looks almost as if the spirit of this race of shipkeepers had penetrated into the Navy, and as if British sailors are fighting not so much for glory and honour as for purely material advantages. It may be that our engorgement for battle is rated so high that these people say to themselves:—"Some day, however, they will come, and we shall then be able to take up the challenge under conditions favourable to ourselves." It may be, too, that we are esteemed more highly than Nelson in his day esteemed the French and the Spaniards. It is perfectly reasonable to assume that the offensive spirit of our Navy may be accounted superior to that of the British Navy, if one considers that we have taken the offensive on the English coast, whereas the British have hitherto not ventured within reach of the German coast.

After reminding his audience that for the Fleet to accept battle was to stake all on death or victory, Grand Admiral von Koster proceeded:—

We must therefore in all circumstances be cautious in our actions, and not allow ourselves to be tempted into taking any action in the performance of which we might be defeated. For what would be the result if a naval battle took place to-morrow in which each of our ships was accompanied to the bottom by one of the enemy's ships and perhaps by even a few more? Then we should be without a fleet, while England would be able to proceed step by step with her attacks upon our coasts. That, then, no town would be spared of that you may be certain in view of what England has done in our colonies. Our coast from Emden to Memel would be most seriously menaced. Attempts to land might succeed, if they were adequately prepared beforehand, and they might be in the highest degree inconvenient for us. Our Fleet must in all circumstances protect us, and must accept battle only when it can count on success. We must emerge unvanquished both on sea and on land, in order that we may win for ourselves an honourable peace which shall shake England's world-dominion to its foundations. May God grant us the victory!

£2,300 FOR BALE OF WOOL.

A remarkable scene was witnessed in Coleman-street Wool Exchange, London, when a bale of wool which had been given by a firm of Australian squatters was offered for sale for patriotic purposes.

The Chairman of the Associated London Selling Woolbrokers, Mr. Reginald B. Jacobs, offered the bale for sale. In the first place, the bale was competed for privately among the selling brokers, £160 being realised. When it came to be offered by public auction the bidding started at £50 and the wool was resold over eighty times, the bale finally realising £1,800, or in all, with a sum of £500, which had already been paid for it in Sydney, £2,300. This constitutes a world's record for a bale of wool, and the proceeds will be given to the war funds.

A very interesting conclusion to the whole proceedings was reached when the bale came to be finally offered outright. First it commanded a bid of 1s. 4d. per lb.—a good market value. Then Mr. E. S. Fernau, who is a well-known member of the auctioneer, finally bid 2s. 6d., and it was knocked down to her. Probably this is the first time in the history of the trade that a lady has bid for wool at the London Colonial sales. The auctions have been conducted in the City for over 100 years.

CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS.

The Army and Navy Gazette, remarks an English contemporary, has done a good deal of service in publishing a list of officers who had been killed and wounded during the war down to the end of December. The list of killed is a long one, but it is indeed a noble roll of honour, and as long as the British Empire endures the names recorded in it deserve to be held in grateful remembrance by their countrymen. All regiments have suffered heavily, but some more than others. In the Brigade of Guards 84 officers have been killed and 141 wounded. The Royal Artillery has lost 69 officers killed and 103 wounded. The figures for the 60th Rifles are 18 and 50, and for the Royal Engineers 27 and 50. In the R.A.M.C. 25 officers have been killed and 37 wounded, a striking testimony to the heroic work done by the medical officers serving with Sir John French's army. The Scottish regiments have long casualty lists, but for its size the Worcester Regiment appears to be the worst off, having lost no fewer than 27 officers killed and 33 wounded.

THE LIARS.

THE TALES THEY TELL TO THE TURKS.

The fiction factory at Constantinople stands at the head of all agencies, run under the auspices of the German Government. Some amazing examples of its products are given by a Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*.

The *Terdjiman*—*Afrier* of December 6th thus describes the apocryphal triumph of Hadji Guillouin, better known to Western Europe as Kaiser Wilhelm. The scene is laid at Paris, in the whilom Chamber of Deputies. Paris is, of course, in the hands of the Germans:—

The speech delivered last week by his Islamic Majesty William II. from the Throne set up in the ex-Chamber of the French Parliament is a never-to-be-forgotten record of his great exploits. Surrounded by the vanquished, he offered his Imperial hand to be kissed by all the ex-Deputies of the French Chamber, whose hearts were touched by the magnanimity of his Islamic Majesty.

ARMY CORPS BY BALLOON.

The *Sabat* three days previously had prepared Turkish nerves for this shock by publishing a wireless telegram from German sources:—

On December 1st twenty-five German balloons arrived at Adrianople, and conveyed to their destination the First Ottoman Army Corps. We believe that the Osmanlis will inflict a crushing defeat on the Infidels.

ASSES LADEN WITH GOLD.

The German Bureau at Constantinople gave out on December 10th the following information:—

A wireless telegram from Amsterdam states that the British Government has offered his Islamic Majesty 2,000 asses laden with gold on condition that he will not attack London with his mighty fleet.

THE KAISER'S HAREM.

That London was exposed to the Kaiser's vengeance appears from an announcement in the *Havramler Gazetesi* of Iskudar, which says:—"The harem of his Islamic Majesty William II. and the harems of his staff will arrive at Constantinople in the beginning of Spring. Ten of the most powerful British Dreadnoughts, captured by the Germans, will escort the Imperial harem."

THE "TURKISH INVASION OF EGYPT."

Writing before the defeat of the Turks near the Suez Canal, a writer in *Capital* (Calcutta) observed:—

So far as the "Turkish Invasion of Egypt" is concerned, it would appear as though the attempt is certainly maturing. Turkish regular troops have crossed the Egyptian frontier unopposed, and it is reported that the Turks have now succeeded in collecting about 13,000 camels for their projected dash across the eighty odd miles of desert which separates them from the Suez Canal. Most of the Arab regiments have been sent to Thrace and the Caucasus, their places in Syria having been taken by Turks, it being feared that the Arabs would not fight against Egypt. Further, the Germans seem to have done their best to negative the Turkish attempt to make the war a holy one. Moslem religious opinion at Damascus has been scandalized by the fact that the German Consul there was himself present when the *Jenad* was officially proclaimed at the Omeyyads Mosque, and with his boots on.

Also, after the proclamation, he addressed those assembled. Most of the congregation refused to listen to him and left. The Turkish Kaimakim of Jerusalem has been arrested and a German officer appointed in his place, while several Ulama at Damascus have been arrested and brutally treated by German military for having expressed doubts as to the war being a *Jenad*.

If the Turkish are really so ill-advised as to endeavour to press their attack upon Egypt proper, and it seems as if German influence intends to make them, then the advance will certainly have to be made this month (January) or next month, as in March the Khamsheen (hot wind) starts, making desert travelling well nigh impossible. In any case, whether this month or next, the military preparations in Egypt to receive the invaders are complete, and the Egyptians themselves are rendering every possible assistance. The only *Jenad* Egypt knows is the one to keep the Turks out of the country.

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.

OF ALL Storekeepers. Also from Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool & London.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS. THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG LANE CRAWFORD & CO. and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

IMPROVE YOUR COMPLEXION



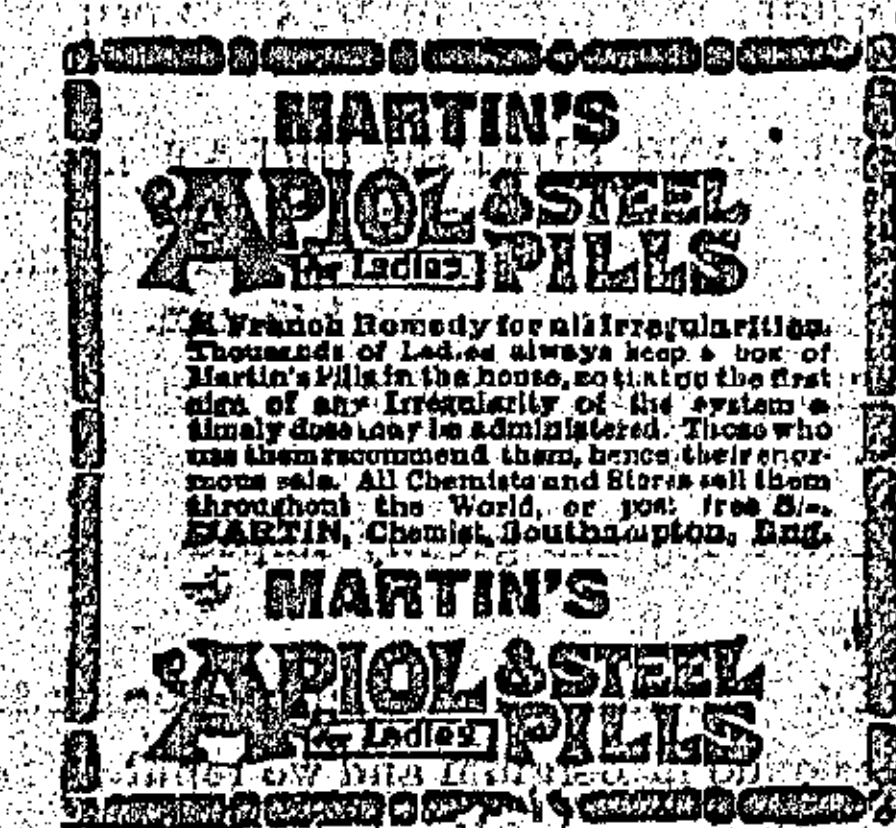
CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by light touches of Cuticura Ointment does much to prevent pimples, blackheads and other unsightly eruptions.

Samples Free by Post

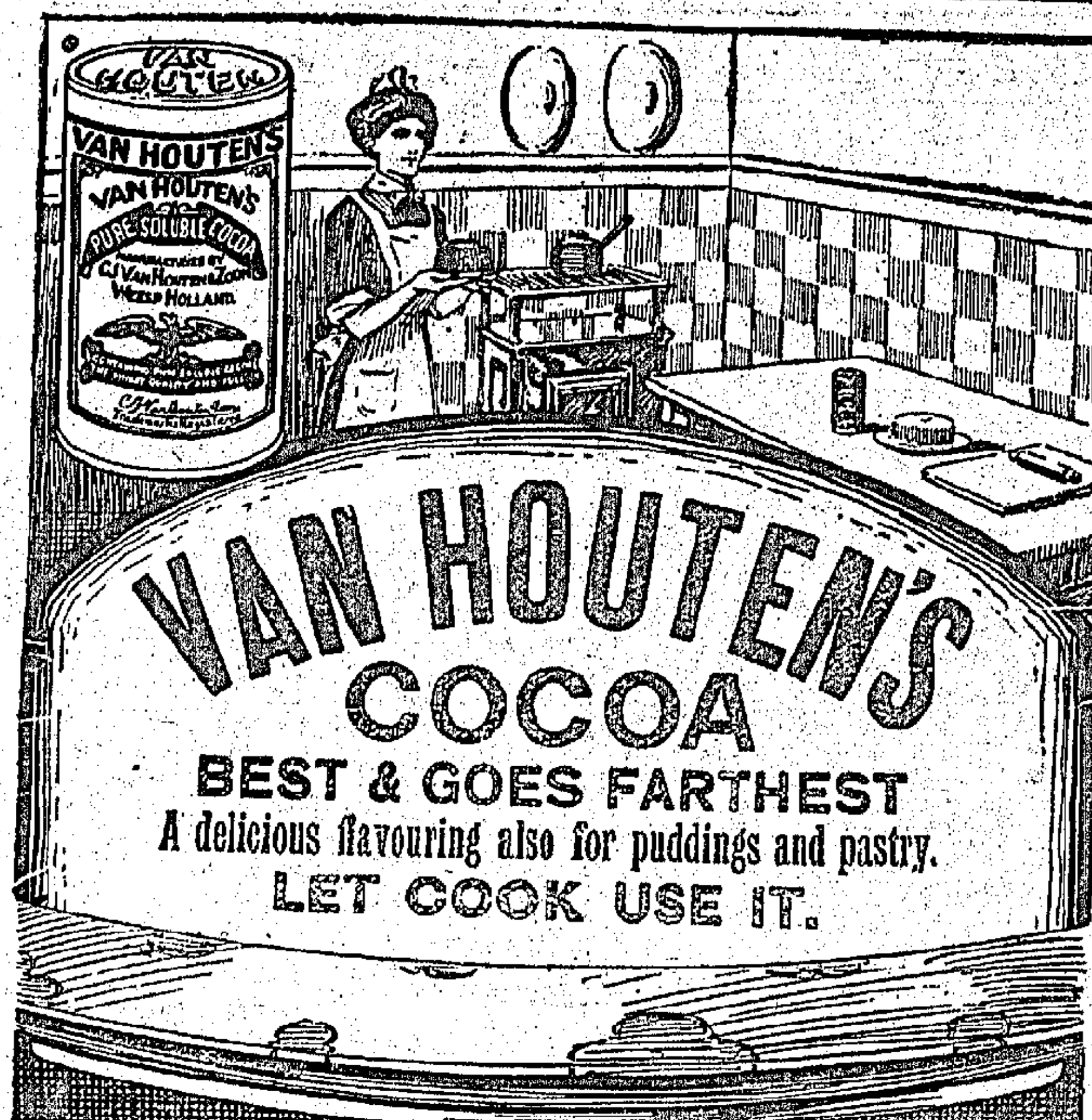
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢ book free from nearest dealer. New York: 27, Chambers St., London: 11, Tottenham Court Rd., Sydney: 11, Market St., Melbourne: 11, Market St., Adelaide: 11, Market St., Perth: 11, Market St., Brisbane: 11, Market St., Melbourne: 11, Market St., Sydney: 11, Market St., New York: 27, Chambers St.

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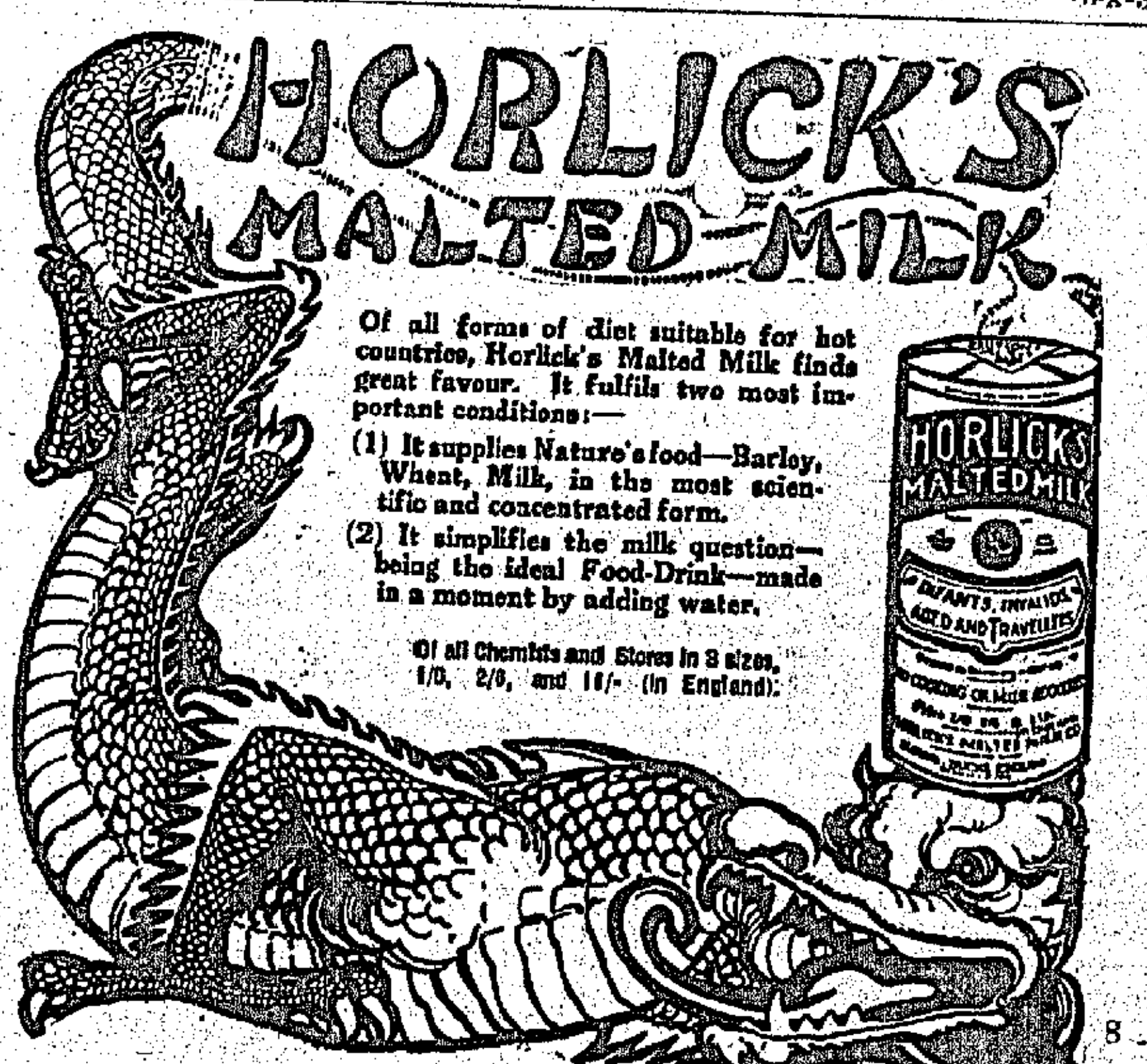


355-1

355-2



VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
BEST & GOES FARTHEST
A delicious flavouring also for puddings and pastry.
LET COOK USE IT.



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all forms of diet suitable for hot countries, Horlick's Malted Milk finds great favour. It fulfils two most important conditions:

- (1) It supplies Nature's food—Barley, Wheat, Milk, in the most scientific and concentrated form.
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At all Chemists and Grocers in 3 sizes, 1 lb., 2 lb., and 11 lb. (in England).

The Secret of the Popularity of

JOHNNIE WALKER

will be found inside every bottle.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.

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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from—
KAMP & CO., SHANGHAI.
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JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report of the Piece Goods Trade says:—

The discussions over the demands of Japan promise to be protracted, and busy Europe, the money-finder, appears to be able to spare time to record her disapproval of the game that is being played, which in turn has encouraged China to put on a bolder front. Moreover, the merchant classes are aroused, and are reminding their neighbours across the Yellow Sea that they have a stronger weapon than a rifle, which is spelt b-o-y-e-o-t-t, and has been known to inflict nasty wounds on former occasions; but China's strong President says:—"Put it away for the time being, things will be brighter by and by," so we must still wait and see.

Cotton.—A rather easier price was wired from Liverpool two days ago for Spot Mids, viz., 4.91d., but Bengals were up to 3.78d. and Egyptians not quoted. On the other hand, to-day's rates from New York are stronger, 8.70 cents for May and 9.19 for October, so the situation is still a firm one. A second cargo of cotton destined for Germany is in distress, a somewhat bold attempt to send through a parcel on the *Dacia*, a German ship transferred to the American flag since the outbreak of war, having been seized and taken into Brast by the French.

Homo Markets.—Mail papers are more hopeful in tone regarding the Lancashire outlook, and the up-to-the-moment situation seems to be a strong one. Of course, with the depletion of skilled labour, mills will not be able to run at full bore, neither will orders necessitate their doing so, but the great desire is to keep hands employed and the factories going. There seems to be an attempt being made, on the part of makers, to get back some of the money lost through the haste shown in the autumn to get orders on the books at almost any price, and this strengthens the position. Dyed goods are difficult to negotiate; just what was feared by Shanghai regarding the future of the dyeing industry appears to have come about, and the value of a dyed article is now governed by the cost of the dye, not by the cost of the cloth; this is spite of the ruffled tempers of the dyers when the subject was touched upon by us in September last! Home papers give details of the modified Government-aided, dye works scheme, which it is perhaps unnecessary to reproduce here; suffice it to say, it is a live movement and will shortly be floated successfully. It is remarkable that India is placing good orders with Manchester, thereby adding firmness to the market.

The export figures for February from the United Kingdom are now available and show an increase of 10 million yards over January.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Greys and Whites.	18.0	44.9	27.0
Dyed	6.0	16.3	7.7
Printed	1.6	4.4	1.0
	20.1	65.6	37.3
		10 years	
Greys and Whites.	58.2	32.7	31.4
Dyed	11.3	8.5	10.8
Printed	3.9	2.0	2.0
	43.4	43.3	44.3

Local Market.—The inactivity noted in our last continues, and is partly due to the fact that all the dealers are not yet back at work; the tightness of money, uneasy reports of disturbances in the interior and the Japanese situation, although the last-named cause should be groundless, owing to the improved economic conditions in Japan, which should prove a diversion from political topics. Yet the importers are impatiently pawing the ground, because of the want of life in the market. There has been a good clearance, and amongst other things it may be noted that the Customs, steamer people and Insurance Companies have been surprised to see the unusual and generally considered mug's game being played, of shipping coals to Newcastle, but in this case there has been a considerable efflux of the immovable stock of woollen goods, that have been figuring in stock lists for so long, and the dealers are beginning to realize the fact that they are being shipped back to Europe. It is somewhat extraordinary that Russia declined to relieve this market, as in the wearing out war that is being waged clothes of any colour can be made to do, so long as they are warm and fairly rain-proof, yet agent after agent inspected and passed our stocks over. For summer use in the field and trench, however, local mills as well as Japanese are executing some useful orders, and these could be increased were the mills equipped with spindles and looms for making ducks, etc., from doubled and trebled yarn. Accordingly, there is a good feeling regarding the prospects of the local spinning industry and the shares of all the Companies are moving upwards.

Finance.—The highest figures seen so far have to be recorded this week. There are Tls. 69,209,000 and dollars 20,810,000 in all the Banks, of which Tls. 10,850,000 and \$2,100,000 belong to the native institutions. Chop loans Tls. 1,057,000 as before. Yarn.—There has been a falling away in demand for Indian, and the Japanese have not sold so much this week, while local mills' sales are confined to 500 bales by the Sooy Chee Company.

Lauterbach, Navigating Lieutenant of the *Enden*, previously Captain of the *Kraak*, has escaped from Singapore, probably to Java or Sumatra, with the aid of \$500 sent him by a sympathizer in Tientsin. A further \$125 amount was sent through a "certain Tientsin" Consulate by telegraphic transfer to Singapore, and a reply to the wire was received in Tientsin at the Consulate in question reading: "Lauterbach at large." This shows plainly that there are evident traitors who ought to be run down, caught, "court-martialled" and shot.—N. C. D. Mail.

NEW DECREE OF BERLIN.

FULL TEXT OF GERMAN MEMORANDUM.

NEUTRALS AND BLOCKADE.

The following is the full text of the Memorandum of the German Government concerning the retaliation against the measures taken by England in violation of international law to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany:—

Since the beginning of the present war Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true that the British Government has announced in a number of decrees the London Declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding to its naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the Declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London Conference on naval warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law. The British have put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, at most, only indirectly, useful for military purposes, and therefore, according to the London Declaration as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband. She has further actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany without any reference to the harbour in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put. She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German property that was not contraband. In violation of her own decrees concerning the London Declaration she has further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service, and she has made of them prisoners of war. Finally she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she had not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, she has rendered it so difficult and dangerous that she has to (word missing) a blockade of neutral coastal and neutral ports, in violation of all international laws.

All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralysation of legitimate neutral measures, not only to strike at the German military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction. The neutral Powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British Government. Especially they have not succeeded in inducing the British Government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the British measures which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea in that they have acquiesced in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany. For her violations of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British Empire has at stake, and the neutral Powers seem to satisfy themselves with theoretical protests. Therefore, in fact, they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare.

Germany must now appeal to the same vital interests. To its regret it therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, thus proceeding against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning from February 18th, 1915, it will endeavour to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war without its always being possible to avert the peril that this threatens and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews and passengers and cargo to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships in so far as they are recognizable in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of an attack directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted. At the same time it is especially noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip of a least 30 sea miles in width along the Netherlands coasts is not in peril.

The German Government gives such early notice of these measures that hostilities as well as neutral ships may have time to adopt their plans accordingly. Germany expects that the neutral Powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected, as it must be to the interests of the neutral Powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible.—Berlin, February 18th, 1915.

A message dated Amsterdam, January 29th, says:—The German armoured cruiser *Derfflinger*, one of the ships engaged in the raiding squadron engaged and beaten by Admiral Beatty in the North Sea, is undergoing repairs at Hamburg. The report that she was seriously damaged in the engagement is confirmed. Over 300 wounded bluejackets from the North Sea fight travelled Hamburg. The German cruisers *Seydlitz* and *Moltke* are lying at Cuxhaven in a greatly damaged condition.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Presents CONSTITUTION Removes HEADACHES

Napoleon for an hour, during the Battle of Waterloo, was in a state almost of collapse. He was a dyspeptic. At a time when the fate of an empire hung on his initiative and energy, they failed him. It is your own case, good health is just as necessary. Indigestion should not be allowed to undermine your strength. Stomach, liver, and bowels must combine in drawing out the whole of the nourishment from the food you take; and when this is done, the waste products of digestion must be eliminated, before the poisons they give off enter your blood. To secure this take Mother Seigel's Syrup—the herbal remedy famous since 1868—after meals. There is nothing better for keeping the organs of digestion up to their work.

Mr. W. Twist, 17, Doctor's Nook, Leigh in Bedford, Lancs., wrote April 28th, 1914:—"About 10 years ago I suffered from chronic indigestion. I had to give up my work for three years. For eight months I tried various remedies, and then I was advised to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Gradually I got stronger, and my cure if slow was sure."

INDIGESTION

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 20th March
PROPOSED SAILINGS: Connecting with "GUJARAT" 18th April.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA, and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON... "CITY OF CORINTH"... On 24th March.
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Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1915.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, either induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, or the sexual, or low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, beating heart, excessive sweating, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve prostration, the cause of which is by far the greatest portion of the misery, ill-health, and incapacity by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. It improves the general health, and quickly restores the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who have so recently seemed played out, used up and vanquished. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. To secure its full effect into the system then it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discoloured, roughness, and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, port-wine, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly restores the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who have so recently seemed played out, used up and vanquished. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelopes for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or sample, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 40, BEECH OAK, LONDON. UNPRINCIPLED VENDOR may try to sell you some cheap imitations, but do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MIN: cordial purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lap of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme, France).

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FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

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Best Quality
CANVAS HOSE PIPES

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